CITY INTELLIGENCE

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.

Lecture of Henry Vincent, at Concert Hall, Last Evening. Last evening Concert Hall was crowded with

a large andlence, gathered to hear the distinguished orator, Henry Vincent, upon Garibaldi and the Italian Movement, delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Asso-

After the enthusiastic applause which greeted him had subsided, and order had been restored,

Mr. Vincent saids-

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The resurrection of the Italian people, and their steady march towards unity and freedom, constitute one of the most important features of the history of modern Europe. With a very painful consciousness of my want of power to grapple with this subject as it should be grappled with, I proceed to say that to understand it thoroughly we ought to be acquainted with the antecedents of the history of Italy, with the great causes that led to the division of that great kingdom, and with the underworkings of those mighty events which I believe to be providential in their character, and which have steadily impelled the Ladies and Gentlemen:-The resurrection of acter, and which have steadily impelled the Italian people to repeal, by one stern protest gainst Rome, a desire, with all the ardor of their native enthusiasm, to restore their lost, lost unity to their country, and establish liberty on the broad foundation of social justice.

But to night I can only remind you that from the fall and decline of ancient Rome, from the rise of the Papal Church—that stupendous Church which for so long a period exercised an influence over all the professed Christian nations—Italy, by degrees, became so grappled around by that Church, and by contending European monarchies, which sought to master the Italian penin-uls, and by the Roman priest-hood, that by degrees this Italy became so torn by internal faction, and assaited from without ov military intrigue and military crime, and kingly ambition, that she fell to to pieces-now under the blows of the Spaniard-now under the blows of the Gaul-now under the blows of the German, until, disrobed of her unity and tresdom, she was pressed down to earth. But his-tory assures us that in the darkest night of serrow there will never be wanting those who believed in a brighter and better destiny—men who believed that the day would come when Italy would rise like a Phoenix, with her vigor enewed. I am here to-night to congratulate you on that majestic leadership of Garibaidi which has more than justified the prophecies of Italy's friends.

And yet gentlemen, we can very easily per-And yet, gentlemen, we can very easily per-ceive, in glaucing over the history of the modern Gaul, that from the time of the great French Revolution of 1787—a revolution which for a short period awakened the hopes of the more progressive intellects of Italy—although her joyous aspirations were dashed to the ground under the Imperial despotism that arose in France-from that time, by the action of the political secret societies, the dying flame i patriotism was kept alive in the hearts of the youth of the country. But it is to be feared that not many of the youth comprehended the great fact, that if Italy be free, it must be by a deep faith in God, and the recognition of the true power of Christianity in fertilizing the human soul, and lifting man up from the degra-dation of ages. And from the Revolution of 1830, when Italy was again stirred by patriotic enthusiasm, you come in contact with a cluster ot men and a marvellous confidence of circumstances, which go far to justify that per-vading faith of to-day among Christian men, and among those who study philosophy, that God is permitting agitations and revolutions and wars and troubles, to prepare the way of the earth, for still greater justice, and greater

And it is well, that in a free republic like America, where the people are in the full enjoyment of political freedom, we should notice that in their advancement—partly by the action of a Christian and spiritual influence over the affairs of civilization—partly from the power of great ideas, that have been propagated in the earth by those broad minded men who have discussed the great questions of civil and re ligious liberty—partly from property—partly from commerce—partly from railways, and partly from the electric telegraph, they are justified in believing that the days of despotism are drawing to a close, and that everywhere over the surface of the earth where the Bible is

over the surface of the earth where the Bible is circulated, where the press is free, and the platform free; where the pulpit can speak, liberty with all its glory is dawning upon mankind. (Applause.)

There arose in Italy a wonderful cluster of men. Among the men who have played a distinguished part in the for nation of the mind of modern Italy—one perhaps whose name is not popular among moderate-minded politicians in this or any other country, but a man of whom I can speak with some personal man of whom I can speak with some personal knowledge; an Italian by birth, possessing all the mercurial vivacity of an Italian, with a very strong, robust frame, the son of a mother whose chief delight it was to inspire him with a love of linly, a motner who, while he was yet in his teens, used constantly to state to him, "God has given you to me that I might inspire you with a taith in Eim, wish a love of truth, and with a love of freedom. This is your mission, to sacrifice yourself for Italy. This is your mission, to inspire the youth of Italy with this faith, that if they would be free they must fear God and love God. They must trample over vice; they must cease to be partisans in a country that should be united and free; they must cease to be divided up with petry parties and clans. They must become Italians; to swell up with a love of country, and resolved to sacrifice and give up their lives in defense of her unity and her

This man was united with innumerable conspiracies, but he is yet fired by the love of country, and for its liberty he has labored, and suffered, and toiled for years, and is now cursed to dwell in exile, with half-a-dozen sentences of death upon him. His name is Guiseppe Maz-zini! And though he has been concerned in conspiracies, and though he has been classed with these adventurers, and though he has been connected with daring men, yet no man can charge him with personal immorality; no man can charge him with personal crime. And though his expectations for Italy's release have not as yet been fully realized, yet, gentlemen, history informs us that there have been men of similar temperament or other peculiarities who have lived to see at last a realization of

their fondest dreams.

But Italy at that time contained a singular group of men, and foremost amongst them is the youth who has since grown to manhood— whose life has become a peculiarity in the grandeur of its action and in the sublimity of its speech; who, while yet in humble circum-stances, was inspired by the teachings of Mazzini; said, while young, "If my life be necessary for the deliverance of Italy, I will give it;" and the name of that person who has become mighty in renown—because of his services to his country— who has become honored as a patriot, who group of men, and foremost amongst them is who has become honored as a patriot, who stands forth a hero in the liberation of his dear native land—the name of that person is the glorious name of Garibaldi! (Applause.)

It is obvious that men under the circumstances of Mazzini and Gambaldi, entering upon what might be called a rash enterprise—because all enterprises are rash if they fall, and they are all wise if they succeed—are liable to repeated failure; and so far as the great masses were con-cerned, their movement looked, at first, dismal indeed. Failure, repeated failure, was written upon their banners, until Mazzini went isto exile, and was followed in exile by Garibaidi, the latter proceeding to the South American republics, where he plays no part, and where he never acts the part of a demagogue, but joins the best of the parties which strive to make the republics what they ought to be—free from the domineering force of military adventurers and military despotism. Garibaldi learned something in the school of adversity. He travelled across the United States, visited South American republics, which were constantly falling more or

The French Revolution in 1848 renewed the agitation in the internal affairs of Italy, and the little Italian King was compelled to make

war with Austria. He fought gallantly until Austria, the more mighty, broke the little independent kingdom of Sardinia to pieces, at the battle of Novarro. The little King of Sardinia resigned, and left the guardianship to his son, Victor Emanuel, the present King of Italy. I do not wish, at this stage of my lecture to make a criticism of him unfairly. It Italy. I do not wish, at this stage of my lecture, to make a criticism of him unfairly. It must be asserted that Victor Emanuel, at that time, justified the general faith of Italy; for he mounted this broken throne; he placed the old crown tenderly on his head; he relighted the dying fires of liberty; he restored the freedom of the press, liberty of worship, as far as the priests would allow hirs, and that was never very far; but he went as far as the priests would enable him to go; he restored Sardinia its whole liberty; and, so far as he could, he advanced the cause of irredom, social and advanced the cause of freedom, social and

But the King would have gloried in the realizations of the first dreams of his religion had he not been assisted by another of these rare and exceptional men, that brought their power and influence to sustain the cause of right

against wrong.

Another man of Italian birth, who early in life was a conspirator like the rest of them, who learned lessons early in life from the school of adversity that had often struck him down. He came to England, mingled with Englishmen, visited our two universities, Oxford and Cambridge was a series of the school of t bridge, went into Parliament, became familiar with our form of discussion, and with our public meetings; and here he grew in sagacity, he grew in wisdom, he felt that there was a time for sgitation, and a time for caution; he learned that a man must be a statesman as well as a speaker; that he must know and go to the Father speaker; that he must know and go to the Father for his eloquence, for his strength, and for his manhood. He returned to Italy, joined the cabinet of Victor Emanuel, he became one of the foremost statesmen in Europe, a liberty-loving man, whose name was Cavour! He was a man likely, of course, to become unpopular with the two extremes. The priesthood could not bear him; the agitators did not like him because he would not keep Italy in a perpetual embroilment. He believed in giving moderate impulses to the nation, and not to let them die impulses to the nation, and not to let them die out. If they flagged, rouse them! but not to let them go to too great a length. Of the time, he was one of the most progressive men, yet the most cautious, who believed in the bright future

These men, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cayour, were surrounded by a wonderful confluence of circumstances. Some men call these "chance;" I venture to call them developments of the mys-terious providence of God in His dealings with the nations of the earth. A singular combina-tion of circumstances existed. The coup d'ectat in France was looming in the distance. Strange events were to happen, in which Italy should essay, through the efforts of these men, to gain new life, and regain her liberty. The Russian war brought Italy in the foreground of history. Strange thing, that this little petty kingdom of Sardinia should enter uson this war with the iri color of France, the Turkish crescent, and

the union jack of England.

It was just at this time when Count Cavour erept up to Victor Emanuel, and said:-"Now, Sire! here is your time to go into business on your own account." There never was a finer opportunity, and whenever you choose a partner always choose a man who has something more to lose than you have, for then there will be some chance to get out of the fire. Where-upon Cavour suggested that this little petty kingdom should enter into a league with France, and England, and Turkey, and against Russia, and to the astonishment of men who never can see anything clearly, who have glass beads in their heads which they call eyes, they found Italy intermeddling with this awkward affair. The war was fought, and now the war was over. At Paris there was held a conference. Cavour was there. He was nervous, big drops of sweat dropped from his brow. A crisis had come, and be arose and coslly addressed himself to the conference, calling the attention of the great powers of Europe to the state of Italy; that she, having participated in this great war, and counted upon at least for aid, he desired to say that peace could not be preserved in Europe unless some attention was paid to that kingdom, "for," said he, "she is in a chronic state of revo-

Here was the first throwing of the fire-ball by the caring state man. France agreed to intervene and aid Italy, taking her, in fact, under its protection, and so declaring to all the provinces of Europe. But now there was at that same the Emperor Napolcon in greeting him said:-'Sir, you are very welcome at the Tuileries; it always gives me pleasure to see you at the Taileries, though I exceedingly regret I do not stand on such good terms with your master as was formerly the case." The blow was struck! The ambassador, chagrined beforethe assembled multitude, lett in a high dudgeon. The electric wires flashed the message to his master. The Austrian Emperor sent back a demand to know what Napoleon meant. Bonaparte was hardly conscious that he had used those words, his real intent being to say, "Let brotherly love continue." The Austrian Emperor would not believe it, and prepared for war. The Austrian eagle swept down-upon the Lombardy and Venetian frontiers. The war began. Battle after battle followed, in which the Austrians were

deseated. It was during this war that the roar of the Iton who had been in exile was heard. Gari-baldi returned to Europe, purchased a portion of the isle of Caprers, and there, putting him self at the head of a number of volunteers, went to relieve his beloved Italy from its internal despotism, and its war with the nation that had sailed down upon its contiers with all its available power. But Napolcon at that time resolved upon peace, and this being achieved to all appearances, Garibaldi retired to Caprera, living there upon the commonest food-grapes, goats mitk, and dry bread filled him with ecstacy. At houset heart, a divine purpose in his soul— these were the predominant elements of the patriotic Garibaldi, and while there the message was transmitted to him of an arrangement having been made between Italy and France-that there should be no intervention in the internal affairs of Italy, so far as a revolution—if revolution, growing out of the chronic state of the nation, there must be—should be confined to Ital an soil. Gambaldi then sprang up, dressed in his old red shirt, and he appears again with his clear bright face, winning blue eye, made bright by hope, after moodiness and sorrow at

prospects darkened. He passes again on Italian soil. You see him muster very strange looking men-men with mahogany faces, who had been in every Austrian jul, and well seasoned, for when you 'jug" a man repeatedly, he becomes awell seasoned! These men are on their way to Genoa. Gentlemen see them, bow and pass on, Ladies see them, courtesy and pass ou; but the straugest thing is that the gendarme does not see the men, or see the patriot Garibaldi; and it is the more curious, this blindness of the gendarme, since he is expected not only to see what is, but what is not. But he does not know the General, and the latter marches on his way to see the King. He has an interview with him, and the King, in a balf fearful and agitated tone, desiring to persuade him from conveying to Rome a number of soldiers, says, "I—I—do persuade you not to go! I trust, General, you will not go. But from the look of your eye, I fear you mean mischief, and I would simply say, General, it my argunient has no weight with you—why if you have made up your mind to go—the—the—sooner you go the betier."

From this moment the republic and kingship.

From this moment the republic and kingship struck hands—struck bands for unity and liberty, and away soes the red-shirted hero! Next we trace him to a port in Italy. What a story was in the future of those who salled from that herbor! Three ships were in the offing. It is my opinion that they never were built, but that they were the identical ships that the Flying Dutchman used to go around the world with. There they were in the offing, Volun-teers were packed into them. Adverse winds and difficulty had for some time delayed their sailing. But one well-known morning Garibaidi who was a capital sailor and a true helmsman—enils into the harbor of Naples, and happens to run alongside of an English man-of-war,
and somehow or other all became impressed
with the belief that there self-same Garibaldian
volunteers were English soldiers returned from
halta, and they were permitted to land, about
four thousand of them, and no sooner had their

I loct touched the soil of the Neapolitan town than they cried aloud, "Long live Italy, long live liberty, long live Victor Emanuel!"

Gaulbaldi took the command of these rregular troops, with which to face an army of perhaps forty or fifty thousand. But he was a man of italegem, who could handle small bodies of troops with skill, disposing them with advantage, making his genius aid him where he lacked in physical power, turning sticks into guns and tree stumps into cannon. He was a man of remarkably versatile power. He was soon able to drive the Neapolitan troops backwards to Palermo, until that well-known morning when he and his soldiers crept through the gorges of the menntains to assail that place. A Neapolitan was given. Forth rusked the troops of the revolution upon the guns of the well-trained soldiers of Napler. They knew that the forcess was in the hands of these men. They beat them back, and on that grand morning the belts sounded the toosin of war. Old men left their beds; your gime leaped from the windows; and worman exclaimed, in words that ought to be simblazoned upon their fag. "Husbands, fathers."

Gnard, an artillery company, with cannon and cakeson, and the Hibernia, Target Company. The military made a fine disease, and exercise the heates, to the military made a fine disease, and as it stood in front of the engine house the several departments and companies said as they passed up the Ridge avenue on the way to the Cametery. To the Fairmount Engine Company, of which the deceased was a member, was assigned the post of honor.

The military made a fine disease, and strawn by four plumed house the several departments and companies and to fine the company of which the deceased was a member, was assigned the post of the avenue on the right of the line proposed, and then look post according to the programme. The remains were deposited in Old Fellows' Cometery, and along the entire route the crowd was immense, and everywhere the most signal marks of respect to the deceased were manifested.

The Course women exclaimed, in words that ought to be embiazoned upon their flag, "Husbands, fathers brothers, sons, sweethearts, go! go! in God's name, go! in the name of Liberty, go! and never return but with the lightning of victory blazing in your eyes !"

Garibaldi was stationed many days in and about Palermo, volunteers flocked to his stan-dard, but had imperfect armament. Some said. "General, we can't get the cartridges into the muskets." "Use your fists," replied the undanned General, "use your fists," It was this kind of inspiration that gave Garibaldi power. Under the English flag, after repeated failures, he saymed and carried a New York." he stormed and carried a Neapolitan fortress.
Napoleon told Victor Emanuel that he must
stop the Garibaldian patriots. The King replied
that he would try to stop them. But the General never stopped when once at work, and inspired his troops by saying:—"Italians, you have this day done a great deal! Yesterday you were slaves; to-day you are freemen," It was then that King Victor Emanuel came forward, and received from Garibaldi an addition of eight or ten millions of people to the unity of Italy, and for this the King offered him rank, money, gratt tude; but no, Garibaldi took nothing, but said -"Italy can give me nothing that I want; only be true to Italy and the cause of freedom and unity, and I am more than repaid."

He is offered the Grand Order of Jerusalem; but no, he declines it. He borrows money from Englishmen, goes down to Naples, unmoors the ship "Washington"—the very name of which was symbolical—and sails away for Caprera to bask in the sunshine of a beloved daughter's smiles, and be greater in retirement than he could if he had basked in the sunshine of courts and even surrounded by all the splendor of a throne. From this time he wilds the of a throne. From this time he yields the Italian question to diplomatic action. But he ices not long rest in his easy retirement. makes another bold strike for a disenthralment from Papal power. He harangues volunteers in the cities of Sicily, and, in company with the king's two sons, he starts out again for the redemption of Italy. He obeys no order to dis-

The French are making preparations to op-pose him, still he disbanded not. And we next find him at Aspromonte. The king's troops are there too, and while Garibaldt commands troops a shot strikes him in the shoulder, another struck him in the foot, and he fell down on the soil painfully wounded. I know enough now, to say that Garibaldi was there as a holocaust upon the altar of political necessity, and was obliged to be wounded, and be carried a prisoner to save Italy from a strange power. He was conveyed to prison; England sent eight hundred pounds sterling for his relief-English physicians after a long time restored him the use of his foot. The wounded lion arose, and we in England resolved to give him a reception that should be more gorgeous in character than any reception ever given to any public man; and we did. Nothing ever equalled it in grandeur, in enthusiastic demonstration, and in homage to so great a man. Garibaldi calculated upon the fraternizing of

the Roman troops with the volunteers, and it was only under the pressure of France that this heroic man was checked. But there is no failure for the man who defends and upholds the truth! There is no failure if you look at what has taken piece since 1849. What do you see? With the single exception of the Roman power, with its living Papacy—Halian union, and the enjoyment of suffrage, free press, and the right of public speaking and meeting, and school systems have been extended. Religious liberty has been extended. In Rome there meet now reguisily Episcopalian, Wesleyau, and Methodist congregations. 1000 priests have addressed a letter to the Pope, asking him to lay down the ten poral power upon the altar of liberty, and Italy is being renewed in spiritual light and life.

THE FUNERAL OF CHIEF ENGINEER LYLE .-The funeral, yesterday, of David M. Lyle, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in Philadelphia. During the day the respect entertained for Mr. Lyle was manifested by an almost universal display of the national bunting at half-mast. In the neighborhood of the Fairmount Engine House the outward manifestations were particularly noticeable, while throughout the city the firemen yied with each other in doing honor to the memory of the deceased Chief. All the engine houses were draped in deep mourning, and no little taste was displayed by the various companies in the decorations of their houses with crape. Flags were at half-mast everywhere; not only on engine houses, but on public buildings, and everywhere there were evidences of the loss of a valued and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the remains of Mr. Lyle were removed from his late residence, in Filbert street, to the house of the Fairmount in Filbert street, to the house of the Fairmount Engine Company, where it was decided they should lie in state and be exposed to public view. The embalmer's art had been brought into requisition, and the body bore almost the appearance of life, being clothed in the usual habilments of the deceased. All discoloration had been effaced, and the Chief looked as though reposing in a quiet sleep.

The remains, encased in a coffin covered with black cloth, were placed on the first floor of the Fairmount Engine House. This apartment was appropriately draped for the occasion. Black serge hung pendant from the walls, and formed a canopy over the bier, and as the throng of visitors were ushered into the presence of the dead they entered a room in keeping with the

dead they entered a room in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. The body was placed in the centre of the room. At the side of the coffin was the cover with a silver plate containing the name and age of the deceased. At the foot, on a centre-table, stood the emblems of the late Chief's authority—his badges, fire hat,

An immense crowd surrounded the engine house immediately after it was known that the remains were to be exposed to public view. The police tormed a line, and during the morning several thousands of persons, male and female, availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect for the last time the testures of Mr. Lyle. Shortly before 2 o'clock the house was closed, and preparations were made for the funeral ceremonies. The formation of the various fire companies designing to join in the ratious fre comparies designing to join in the funeral obsequies drew an immense crowd of speciators to the vicinity. Bridge avenue, in iront of the Fairmount Engine House, presented a mass of humanity through which it seemed almost impossible for the police to force a passage. Along the short route of the procession the same scene was witnessed. Bidewalks, door steps, and windows were crowded, and the greatest anxiety appeared to be manifested to

greatest anxiety appeared to be manifested to witness the moving of the solemn cortege.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the procession moved.
The slow and muffled knell of the bells in the The slow and muffled knell of the bells in the neighborhood of the Farmount Engine House added additional solemnity to the scene, and the dead marches played by the numerous bands in the line, still further tended to impress the spectators. The procession was, without doubt, one of the largest ever witnessed in Philadelphia one a fimilar occasion. Delegates from are companies abroad—Harrisburg, Lancaster, Brooklyn, New York, Reading, Wilmington, Baltimore, Camden, and other neighboring cities were in the line, while our own firementurned out in great force to do honor to their

why the Inspectors of the County Prison have discharged a number of prisoner recently who were committed for minor offenses, is the crowded condition of the prison, especially the female department, coupled with the fact that so me of the prisoners are down with what is known as the jail fever, and there is a pros-pect of the disease spreading. The female de-partment will soon be in a condition to accommodate a much larger of prisoners than here-tofore, but no provision has been made for the enlargement of the male department, though a representation was made to the proper authorities some time ago that it had been found necessary to confine two, three, and in some instances, four prisoners in a cell. The House of Correction, when built, will have the effect to relieve the prison of its large vagrant popu-lation, both male and female, and thereby obviate the necessity of an enlargement for yours to come.

FIRES AND ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, about quarter to 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second story of the vinegar establishment of Smith & Decker, Brooks street, below Coates. The flames gained rapid headway, and the fire continued to burn until the upper part of the building was almost totally destroyed. Daring the progress of the fire one of the walls fell out, and fragments struck a member of the Lafayette Hose, breaking one of his legs. He was removed to his residence, at New Market and Brown

About 1 o'clock vesterday morning the dye works of Daniel Allen, on Ernest street, above Hart's lane, were partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$5000, upon which there is an insurance of \$2500 in the Fire Association.

Highway Robbery .- About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning a man named John Henry was met by two men at Seventh and Bedford streets, who accested him, and asked him a question. When they got sufficiently near, one of them seized him, while the other dragged his watch out of his pocket by the chain and ran off with it. The cry of "Stop thieff" was raised, and chase was given, but both the men made their escape. Half an hour after Policemen McAles and Carmichael arrested two men who had been accommon the whole her the work of the state of the second secon who had been seen by them with Henry. Yes-terday morning they had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, when they were identified and bound over for trial. They gave their names as Charles Gallagher and George Phillips.

SAAC B. EVANS, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps.

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWABE AVENUE, PHILA, PHIA.

CLOTHING. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE FRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE.

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence e workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaran-10 25 fm w6m

TO RENT. TO LET.

Large Third-Story Room, Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST. 12 6 tf

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACH-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given, It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

> WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

Philadelphia. COMMONWEALTH VS. THREE BARRELS

Off Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, istely in possession of CARMAN ARMSTRONG. Court of Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 378.

Same vs. Three Barrels of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of MIKE GRIBON, alias Dennis Call. Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 286.

Alias Dennis Call. Common Pleas, June T., 1807, NO.

2801.

Notice is hereby given that under certain orders and decrees of the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, a public auction of the six barrels of Whisky domestic distilled spirits, duly seized in above entitled cases (being three barrels in each case), will be made by me to the highest bidder, at the Inspector's Office, No. 230 S. WHARVES, in the city of Philadelphia, on WED NESDAY, the 3d day of December, 1807, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits for the city of Philadelphia.



T. STEWART BROWN. S.E. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT ETF MANUPACTURER OF TRU" 15, VALIBES, BAGS, RETICULES, and ever description of Traveling Goods. TRUSKS and HAGS Bausirel

TINION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY .-

TN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldlers who saved us a country and nationalty."-LINCOLN, Many on some feet sales

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL Charter from the State of Penusylvania PASSED MARCH 0, 1807.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a Navional Home for our disabled soliers, to erect an asylum for those wao, is their patriclesm, have served their count y at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the mation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalices, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; Ergiand, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one or the finest architectural structures ever deviced to charity. Bossia, Pruesia, and in fact nearly sill European countries have magnificent retreasts for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded clites. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We piedged to them our leating gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their vater need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreased to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single deliar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PUNCHASED
By this Association, and Pen Thousand Dollars have aiready been paid towards the preservation of the hatle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoiting the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum,

Lexington Avenue, New York, Legislatore, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starte or beg, I hereby most cordinary to the par

precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS. Diamond Importers, No. 26
Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the jurtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the \$500,080 worsh of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jeweiry Extablishment of Messrs, Browne & Spaniding, under the Metropolitian Hotel, in the city of New York.

The world-rerowned yacht "Henristta" has also been purchased. The Farm of \$60 acres is located in Suliivan county. N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200 too tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
HOBTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENIFG, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion a committee of prominent
citizens will be selected to as ociate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on

Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Ho	rtacul-
to int Tint	
1641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS	
Will be distributed among the ticket holders,	B RC-
cordance with the Charter and the following	1,0000
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.	
No.	ton non-
1, 1 Grand Cash Award	60,000
3. 1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4 3 Framond Neckince, 48 Brilliants	80,000
5, 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large	anguno.
Diamonds)	25,000
6. 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large	STORY OF
7. I Diamend Brooch and Earrifigs.	23,000
7. 1 Diamend Brooch and Earthgs.	15,000
8, 1 Distributed in section of an antitionities, these	III Marri
9. 1 Diamond Neckiace, 29 Brilliants.	7,000
10, 1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large	1,40000
Diamonds.	7,000
Diamonds. 11. 1 Diamond Sfide, 15 Brillianta	6.000
12. I Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13, 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	51000
14, 1 D. amond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet	
Brotch and Earrings	5,000
15, 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4.000
16, I Diamond C.uster Bracelet	4,000
17. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18, 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
20. 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4.000
21. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4.000
12. 1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24. 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,400
25, 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring,	3,500
16, 1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	8,500
27. 1 Pearl Necklace	8,500
28, 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	8 500
29. 1 Diamond Cross	8,000
no. 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000

10. i Diamond Single Stone Stud
3. i Diamond Single Stone Pin
2. i Pair Diamond Single Stone Pin
3. i Diamond Single Stone Pin
4. i Diamond Single Stone Pin
5. i Pair Diamond Single Stone Stud
5. i Pair Diamond Single Stone Stud
6. i Diamond Brocch (in Silver)
7. i Diamond Single Stone Stud
8. i Diamond Single Stone Stud
6. i Diamond Single Stone Pin
7. i Diamond Single Stone Pin
7. i Diamond Single Stone Stud
6. i Diamond Single Stone Stud
6. i Diamond Single Stone Ring
6. i Diamond Single Stone Ring
6. i Diamond Single Stone Ring
6. i Diamond Single Stone Pin
6. i Dia

i Single Stone Diamono Kieg
I Diamond Cross.
I Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings.
I Diamond Single Stone Ring.....
I Diamond Single Stone Stud...
I Diamond Bracelet...
I Diamond Bracelet...
I Diamond Gingle Stone Bing...
I Diamond Cluster Bing...
I Camel's Hair Shawi...
Choice Emerald Stud...

68. I Diamond and Emersia Cluster Ring
68. I Camel's Hair Shawi.
69. I Camel's Hair Shawi.
70. I Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring.
71. I Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring.
72. I Plamond Cluster Brooch.
73. I Pair Diamond Cluster Brooch.
74. I Gentleman's Gold Watch and Reavy
75. I Diamond Single Stone Ring. Star Setting.
76. I Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring.
77. I Diamond Single Stone Pin.
78. I Emersia Ring.
79. I Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings.
80. I Diamond Cluster Ring.
81. I Paimond and Emersid Stem Pin.
82. I Lady's Diamond Set Watch.
83. I Diamond Single Stone Ring.
84. I Gold Watch.
85. I Diamond and Gluster Ring.
86. I Diamond and Single Stone Ring.
87. I Diamond Single Stone Ring.
88. I Diamond Single Stone Stud.
87. I Diamond Single Stone Ring.
88. I Diamond Single Stone Ring.
88. I Diamond Single Stone Ring.
89. I Diamond Taxee Stone Ring.
89. I Diamond Taxee Stone Ring.

damond Single Stone Ring....

Diamond Single Stone Stud. Pearl Scarf Pip..... Diamond Cluster Ring...... Diamond Single Stone Ring. 1 Gentleman's Dismond and Amethyst

Making in the aggregate 123,104 Presents, valued at HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Ordersmay be sant us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of \$1 to \$25, at our risk, Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following following

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to 1 address to 0 40 Tickets to 1 address to 10 Tickets to 1 address to 50 Tickets to 1 address to 50 Tickets to 1 address to 100 Ticket AMUSEMENTS.



(Fac simile of the Signature of Queen Elliabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart),
Being a translation and adaptation of Glacometti's celebrated Translation and adaptation of Glacometti's celebrated Transdy of that name, randered so famous by Madame Ristorl in Italian.

MRS. LANDER AS ELIZABETH.

MR. J. H. TAYLOR AS ESSEX.

Bupperised by
THE LANDER BISTRIONIC COMPANY.
FOPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

Farquet Parquet Circle and Balcony, M. No satra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proseculum Boxes, 512.

The sale of Reserved Scats will commence on FRIDAY morning, November 25, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 225 Chesnut street.

11 28

A MERICAN A CADEMY OF MUSIC.— ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

DIRECTRESS.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 29.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS C. RICHINGS, When will be produced, for the first time in America, in English, Gound's FAUST,

With the following cast:—

With the following cast:-Fattet Mr. W. Castle
Mr. Philosopheles Mr. S. C. Campbell
Valentine Mr. E. Seguin
Wagner Mr. J. A. Arnord
Siebe Mr. J. A. Arnord
Marthe Mrs. E. Seguin
Marthe Mrs. J. A. Arnord
Marguerite Miss C. Richings
LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND FAUST MATINEE.
Tickets to the Matinee and to all parts of the house,
to cents. No reserved sents.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
Doors open at 7. Begins at 7.35,
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
and positively last night of
DORA.

This beautifel drams, pronounced by the Inquirer,
North American, Press, Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia Ledger, and Age, to be the most
TOUCHING DOMESTIC DRAMA
EVER PRESENTED IN THIS COUNTRY,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS IN TWO PIECES, The performance will commence with DORA;

THE FARMER'S WILL. ST -68-38 To conclude with the popular consedicts.

A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

ady Elizabeth Mrs. D. P. BOWERS Lady Elizabeth.

MRS, BOWERS' PAREWELL MATINEE, MONDAY-M'LLE MARIE ZOE,

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET

THEATRE. Begins at 7% o clock.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF SURF.

BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

TO-NIGHT (Friday), Nov. 29.

Twenty-fith, and positively LAST TIME BUT ONE of Olive Logan's a merican comedy of SURF! SURF! SURF! SURF! In which Mrs. JOHN DREW and the Edite Company appear. Remember, Last Night but One of the great BATHING SUENE.

SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF SURF.

MONDAY—Revival of ROSEDALE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Balleta, Ethiopian Buriesques, Songs, Dances
Pantomimes, Gymnesi Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL. GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF TURBUAL EVERING, DECEMBER 2.

s precisely. PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON, UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

This building has been entirely RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET. SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matiness commence at halfpast 2 o'clock. Deors open one hour previous. [10301m]

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, EW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,

BEVENTH Street, below Arch.

TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTREIS,

TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTREIS,

EVERY EVENING DURING THE BEASON.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

LAST NIGHTS OF THE

PROGRESS OF A NATION.

PROGRESS OF A NATION.

PROGRESS OF A NATION.

JAMES H. BUDWORTH IN HIS DUTCH.

JAMES H. BUDWORTH IN HIS DUTCH.

FRANK MORAN AS MACALISTER

DOOTS OPEN AT TO CLOCK. COMMENCE AS A

Admission 18, 50, and 75/cents.

On Monday next a grand change of programme.

BEVIVAL OF THE MINSTREL SCENE.

ORTICULTURAL HALL

NO PERFORMANCE
ON THANKSOIVING DAY, Nov. 28,
BY CARL SENTZ'S ORCHRETRA
THE NINTH ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will lake place on THURSDAY, Doc. 6, at 3% P. M.,
when
will play MENDELSSOHN'S SECOND CONCERTO
for Pinno, with Orchestra a companiment.
Package of four Tickets for \$1.

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CON-DAY from 35 Ull 5 o'clock. Single Admission, 50 cents: ppckege four tickets, \$1; "Coupon" of thirty tickets. \$5;

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. -- PUBLIC RE
BATURDAY, at 11% A. M. Tickets soid at the door,
and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can
be made by addressing G. BASTERF, No. 1631 MONTERF.) Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No.
1021 CH ES NUT Street.

CEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER

diame REMOVED that entired To No. 184 DOCK Street,

112 PHILADELPHIA JOHN CRUMP, all at legislation of their

CARPENTER AND BUILDEP SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, NO, 1753 CHESKUT STREET